



VOLUME III.

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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS SHERMAN.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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Poetry.



Charity to the Fallen.

Oh fair, but unforgiving, thou
Whose red lip curls in pride,
If but an erring sister brush
Thy silken garb aside,
Shrink not from that profaning touch—
Frown not thy haughty brow—
In God's great eye that scorned one
May be as pure as thou.

Thou canst not know, thou canst not tell,
The struggle and the strife,
The fierce temptation that beset
Her fair, unspotted life,
And gave to that heart's purity
Its first dark taint of sin;
Or how its angel turned to weep,
As came its tempter in.

Judge not! that soul condemned by thee
May shine in Heaven afar,
Reclaimed from its strayed orbit here—
A fixed and glorious star;
A sinless mother's prayers perchance,
Breathed o'er her long ago,
May have won above, from a God of love,
The mercy thou canst not show.

Modern Roman Inquisition.

Roman Canon Law is believed by the Church (as is the Jewish by the Orthodox Synagogue) to be infallible—to be divine—hence, unchangeable. The laws of the year 1500 are the laws of 1800. The treatment which infidels and heretics experienced in the tenth century would be awarded again in the nineteenth, if the Church had the power; and it is awarded—as far as is at all feasible—in the Roman territory, where the law of the Church is the law of the land. If the question is asked—Is there an Inquisition at present in existence at Rome?—we can reply only by the fact that the existence of Inquisitors implies that of an Inquisition. The boy, Mortara, was apprehended by the Inquisition of Bologna, and delivered into the hands of the Inquisition of Rome. What that is, or how far its power extends, there are few men—except those who know the “mysteries of Babylon”—know. We have, in the last few years, seen its power—the power of the modern Roman Inquisition—extend even to the British possessions in British India. We will first give an account of the Holy Inquisition of the Holy City, as it existed some ten years ago:

One of the first acts of the Constituent Assembly of the Roman Republic, in 1849, was the abolishment of the Inquisition at Rome, which had been in full operation up to the time of the flight of Pope Pius. By the same decree, which ordained the destruction of this iniquitous and terrible tribunal, the Assembly charged the triumvirate with the duty of erecting a lofty column, to commemorate the overthrow of one of the greatest evils that ever darkened the face of the earth. But the scenes of this world change.

The following particulars of the opening of the palace of the Inquisition, at Rome, are from the pen of an eye-witness to the scenes he describes:

“On Sunday last the palace of the Inquisition was thrown open to the public, after some days devoted to an inventory of its contents, and investigations, which resulted in the discovery of some relics of the diabolical practices with which this tribunal has been associated. Curiosity had been whetted by the accounts which appeared, from time to time, of prisoners, bones and tortures; and more recently by the proclamation announcing that the building would be opened, which spoke of ‘horrid prisons, skeletons, and instruments of torture.’

“The people poured into it in crowds. I went with the crowd, and found my way, at last, into a quiet garden, with a bubbling fountain in the centre, which seemed the very spot for sacred meditation; but around the garden was a low building, with grated windows. The rough walls of the rooms were covered with inscriptions marked with a bit of charcoal—some ascriptions of praise, some bitter and complaining. In one I read, ‘Let us pray to God that the good people may have pity.’ In another, ‘Take away oppression, O God.’ Too long have I been confined here at the caprice of calumniators, without admission to the sacraments.’—‘How much have I suffered here!’ Here, beneath a death's head and cross bones was written, ‘O mori!’ Here, Scipio Gaetani—eight years have I been imprisoned here.’ There was one short but expressive sentiment in the English language: ‘Is this the Christian faith?’ In one prison a heavy trap-door was lifted from a dark opening, exposing a deep black vault; below, in a corner, lay a mass of bed-clothes and tattered garments, among which I recognized a worn dirty strait-waistcoat, apparently intended for a female. In several of the rooms were pipes, through which, probably, food was given to the wretched inmates. In another part of the building a dense crowd was assembled around the entrance to a vault, which seemed to pass beneath the whole palace. I made my way through the mass and down the rough steps, and recognized, by the light of the torches upon the walls, heaps of human bones scattered over the floor. Others were protruding from the wall of earth at the sides, yet untouched; and although it was difficult to distinguish in this confused mass, sex, age, or even the different parts of the body, one at least seemed to be that of a female; and the seventeen thigh-bones which might be counted here and there, told the story of nine poor victims.

“The excavations are yet unfinished, and it is not easy to conjecture how much the number may be increased. But even these few relics afford room for the darkest suspicions. How many years have passed since these vaults received their last victim? Did he waste away slowly under torture and starvation, or did the holy fathers, more merciful than usual, give him the blessing of a sudden death? But these are conjectures without limit. It is difficult to account for the presence of these relics upon any supposition favorable to the holy office. They are found imbedded in earth, filling the brick arches which form the foundation of the building, and must therefore have been placed there since its construction—a fact inconsistent with the supposi-

tion that they belong to an ancient cemetery on this spot, if any existed: and it is but too clear, from the appearance of the bones, that their possessors were born long since the erection of the building. Perhaps the unfortunate nun, who was found in her cell, when recent events threw open the doors of the palace, might tell us something that would aid in explaining these discoveries.”

Another reliable witness, writing from Italy, published in the New York Journal of Commerce the following additional particulars of the horrors discovered in this den of papal cruelty and abomination. “In Turin I met the American consul of Rome, who had passed through the entire revolution in the Eternal City, and who was present when the doors and dungeons of the Inquisition were opened by the decree of the Triumvirs, its prisoners released, and the building converted into an asylum for the poor. It was interesting to hear from the lips of an intelligent eye-witness, the most ample confirmation of the published statement relative to the condition and appearance of this iniquitous establishment. The Holy Inquisition of Rome is situated near the Porta Cavalligieri, and under the very shadow of the sublime dome of St. Peter's Cathedral, and capable in case of emergency of accommodating three thousand prisoners. The consul was particularly struck with the imposing dimensions of the ‘Chamber of Archives,’ filled with voluminous documents, records, and papers. Here were piled all the proceedings and decisions of the holy office, from the very birth of the Inquisition, including the correspondence with its collateral branches in both hemispheres. Upon the third floor, over a certain door, was an inscription to this effect—‘Speak to the first inquisitor.’ Over another—‘Nobody enters this chamber, except on pain of excommunication!’ They might as well have placed over that door the well-remembered inscription of Dante over the gates of Tartarus—‘Abandon hope, all ye who enter here.’ That chamber was the solemn hall of judgment, or doom-room, where the fate of thousands has been sealed in death. Over a door directly opposite, another inscription read—‘Speak to the second inquisitor.’ Upon opening the door of the department, a trap-door was exposed, from which the condemned, after they had left the hall of judgment, stepped from time into eternity.

“The well, or pit, beneath had been built in the ordinary cylindrical form, and was at least eighty feet deep, and so ingeniously provided with knives and cutlasses, that the bodies of the victims must have been dreadfully mangled in the descent. At the bottom of this abyss,

large quantities of hair and beds of molting bones remained. Not only at the bottom of the pit, but also in several of the lower chambers of the building, were found human bones. In some places they appear to have been mortared into the walls. The usual instruments of torture in such establishments were likewise manifest."

As the existence of this modern Inquisition in Rome is a fact of startling moment, when considered in connection with the efforts of Roman Catholics in America, we add the additional testimony of Dr. Achilli, given at a recent public meeting:

"At a meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin, recently, in connection with the Italian Evangelical Society, Mr. Philip Dixon Hardy stated that he was anxious to put a question to Dr. Achilli. It had been denied that some of the things alleged to have taken place had ever occurred. The question he wanted to put was this—Was it a fact that at the time Pio Nino left Rome the Inquisition was in Rome? This had been denied, and he wished his friend to give an answer."

"Dr. Achilli thereupon rose and said: 'Pius IX., on leaving Rome with his cardinals, left there the Inquisition; and he left it hoping that, by means of its work, he would be the better able to return to Rome; and it is a fact that the Inquisition is still in Rome, and was at work in Rome after the departure of Pius IX. Pius IX. left Rome in the month of November, 1848, and I was in Rome in the month of February, 1849, and, at this time, the Roman Republic was proclaimed. Eight days after the proclamation of the Republic, the *Te Deum* was chanted in the cathedral of St. Peter's; and on that occasion, I, with some ten or twelve of my companions, visited together the prison of the Inquisition, and this is what we found:—We found in this palace of the Inquisition, the Commissary of the Inquisition together with his two companions, his secretaries, and his chancellors; and in addition to that we found the jailors of the Inquisition; and I myself asked one of the jailors whether there were any prisoners in the cells; because, I said, if there are jailors, we may naturally suppose that there are also prisoners. But the jailor, according to the laws of his order and of the Inquisition, was not at liberty to give me an honest answer; and was satisfied with merely shrugging up his shoulders; but for me that answer was sufficient, and I understood by the shrug of his shoulders, he meant to say there were plenty of them. And it was in consequence of this automatic answer that my companions, amongst whom were some French officers, were very much inclined to cause an uproar in the Inquisition. They wanted, right or wrong, to examine the cells and dungeons, and compel the jailors to open the gates; but I begged of my friends to desist from such a thing, and I advised them rather to make known this state of things to the government. And that was done; and the government sent officers to verify whether the Inquisition was still in operation, and they found matters as I have described them. In addition to that, the government found these prisoners in the dungeons, and one of these prisoners was a bishop, who had been therein in his cell for twenty-five years; and this bishop, together with another prisoner, was almost carried in triumph through the streets of Rome; and every child in Rome knows that Bishop Cashur, from Cairo, was carried about in triumph after having been delivered from the prison of the Inquisition."

[To be Continued.]

There is no man so contemptible but in distress requires pity. It is inhuman to be altogether insensible of another's misery.

Marriage Ceremony at Georgetown.

If the report of the marriage ceremony at Stockton, of which we gave an account in our last number, owed its interest to its general character, the marriage ceremony to which we call the attention of our readers, in this number, will be read with interest at home and abroad, from its associations and its peculiarity.

To appreciate these, we must premise that the parties, on both sides, were natives of Russia, a country where the intercourse of the sects is so limited, that neither the bride nor the bridegroom could ever have anticipated at home such a ceremony as that afforded at Georgetown. Add to this that the friends of the bride are not men of the world—do not belong to the fashionables—but that they, though living in California, have imbibed no "Americanism," and still strictly adhere to a Jewish ceremonial life—even as far as regards diet; and—we cannot call to mind any other instance on these shores—both the mother of the bride—a venerable old matron—and a sister-in-law—apparently not quite thirty—even regard the Hebrew custom of covering the head. Such conservatism, under these circumstances, is characteristic, and commands respect—whatever our views may be on the subject.

The family of the bride consisted of an aged mother—a widow, who had lost her husband at Granada, on their passage from New York to California,—and two brothers, (Jacob Brothers, of Georgetown,) the elder of whom is married.

The bridegroom was Mr. John Marshal of Forest Hill, formerly of Auburn.

Georgetown is a small township, of from three to five hundred inhabitants. The resident Hebrews number about twenty souls, comprising three married ladies and some children.

These preliminaries lead us to the subject of our narrative. The brothers of the bride—desirous of seeing their only sister married in a manner which would express their filial piety to an aged mother, their fraternal affection, and their goodwill toward their customers and neighbors of Georgetown and the vicinity,—resolved to have a great wedding. The town-hall was engaged for the performance of the ceremony, and the amusements of the occasion. Invitations were extended to every respectable inhabitant of the town, and to the farmers around it. We were invited to perform the marriage ceremony.

The hall was decorated for the occasion with evergreens. The Judge's desk—covered properly, and ornamented with bouquets and chandeliers,—was converted into a pulpit. In front of this seats were placed for the bridal party—bridesmaids, grooms, and friends. The solemnity of the occasion was enhanced by the assistance of a number of illuminated lamps—the ceremony being performed at night.

At half-past five, on the 5th of September last, the sound of the town-hall bell called the good people of Georgetown to see the first Hebrew wedding ceremony in that place (and perhaps this was the first and only instance when bells were rung to call people to the performance of

a Jewish religious ceremony). At six o'clock, the body of the building, as well as the gallery, was crowded. A few minutes after six, the bride and suite entered, and took their seats in front of the pulpit. After a short prayer, we expressed our satisfaction at seeing such good will exist among the citizens towards our young friends, and such harmony among the different creeds; and, after a proper previous explanation, for the purpose of preparing our Gentile audience, we, in respect to the religious impressions of the parties, solemnly chanted an *El maleh ra-ha-mim* (in remembrance of the departed father of the bride, and both parents of the bridegroom). The impression on the audience was visible.

We then addressed ourselves to the couple, recommending to their regards the venerable mother, as their only remaining parent, whom we then requested to give her blessing, by "imposition of hands," to both of her children, who were now to be united in the bonds of matrimony. The old lady rose, and repeated the blessing to be found in *Numbers VI., 24-26*.

Hereupon followed the address to the couple, in which we impressed upon their minds the sacredness of the obligation and duty of their mutual devotion in this land of change, fluctuation, and vicissitude.

We then chanted (using the Portuguese mode) the Hebrew formulas of the marriage ceremony, accompanying them with English explanations, and concluded the ceremony with a prayer in English. The ceremony concluded, a number of lady friends came forward to salute the bride.

We then (in the name of the family) invited all the neighbors to the wedding party at the house, at a certain hour, as also to other amusements for the occasion.

If the ceremony seemed to have produced a favorable impression on the people of Georgetown, the invitation to supper seemed to have been well attended to; and, as we thought, the festival board well stowed and bestowed, the givers and receivers did justice to the occasion; and what was evidently freely given was visibly as freely received.

Not only were the Georgetown people represented in pleno, but the number of neighbors from the country,—farmers, with their wives, sisters, and daughters—who came to Georgetown on the occasion, spoke well for them and for our Hebrew friends. The wedding, the feast, and the dance, rendered the day—or rather the night—one of the most prominent in the history of Georgetown; and many, who are now boys and girls, will, sixty years hence, remember the first Hebrew wedding in that place.

In conclusion, we should remark that the wedding which we reported last week was also prepared by the brothers of the bride, which we notice as a proof of the filial and fraternal affection of our people.

When you have nothing to say, say nothing—a rule that very few people observe.

Solon being asked—Why, among his personal laws, there was not one against personal affronts? answered—He could not believe the world so fantastical as to regard them.

THE SPIRITUAL AGE.—Published weekly by A. E. Newton & S. B. Brittan, at New York, Boston and Chicago, at two dollars per annum, payable in advance. This is a highly interesting publication, as our readers may judge from a number of items which we from time to time had occasion to copy from its columns. The "Age" is devoted to "rational spiritualism and practical reform," and will be read by the intelligent mind with great advantage. In this age of materialism, a publication like the "Age" may prove of great benefit to those who cannot be brought under spiritual influence by the spiritualism of the Bible. The subscription price of this interesting paper is but \$2 per annum, payable in advance.

RATHER suffer wrong than enter into a law-suit: the first loss is generally the least.

ETHAM LODGE, No. 37.

I. O. B. B.
SACRAMENTO.

AFTER THE CONSECRATION of the Lodge and the Installation Ceremonies, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It being the duty of man to cultivate his mind and refine his heart, and Religion and morality being the essential Pillars of life; and WHEREAS, the Jewish Religion can be brought to its ancient standard by unity. Therefore be it

RESOLVED,—That the Order of B'NAI B'RITH is, in its sublime principles of Benevolence, Brotherly Love, and Harmony, the Corner Stone for Israel's unity.

RESOLVED,—That we appreciate the connection with the Order of B'NAI B'RITH, feeling confident that it will have an unbounded influence among the Israelites of our city, in promoting devotion to our holy creed.

RESOLVED,—That we return herewith our most heartfelt thanks to the M. W. D. G. Lodge of New York, for the Charter they have granted us; thereby constituting us a component part to the Order.

RESOLVED,—That the unfeigned thanks of the members of this Lodge be due, and are hereby tendered to our R. W. G. L. Deputy, Brother Jacob Vogelsdorff, for the ability and interest manifested in the installation of this Lodge; that we find in him a faithful instructor, a true and worthy Brother, and a social friend, and that we are proud to his being our guide and leader.

RESOLVED,—That we regard the Past Presidents, Brothers M. Goldsmith, M. B. Ashim, S. Solomons, and L. Heineberg, as true and worthy Brothers, whose active co-operation is deserving of our highest appreciation as Brothers and as friends, and will never be forgotten.

RESOLVED,—That the thanks of the members of this Lodge be, and are hereby tendered to the Delegation of Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B. who so kindly assisted in the institution of this, their sister Lodge; and that their stay among us will ever occupy a place within the pleasures of memory.

RESOLVED,—That these Resolutions be published in the 'Weekly Gleaner,' 'Jewish Messenger,' 'Occident,' and 'Israelite,' and copies of the same be forwarded to the D. G. L. No. 1, and to Brothers Vogelsdorff, Goldsmith, Ashim, Solomons, Heineberg, and to Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B. San Francisco.

J. DAVIS, President.
M. WATERMAN, Rec. Secretary.
Sacramento, Jan, 24th, 1859.

jan 28-24

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Secretary.—A. P. Fletcher.
Vice-Secretary.—Edward Fuchs.
The Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of this Company
was held on the 11th instant, when the following results of
the business for the year ending 31st January last, was
submitted to the Proprietors and Policy-holders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums for the year, £101,230 13 6—or about \$560,-
000, which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and
provision for all outstanding claims, left to the profit and
loss a net balance of £10,337,11 6. About \$54,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums of 422 new Policies issued during the year	£9,228 8 0	50,000
Renewal Premiums and Inter- est	66,691 19 6	330,000
Total Revenue for the year	£75,920 7 9	380,000
Claims during the year	£23,448 12 2	115,000

Number of Policies current, for
capital amounting to £1,977,722 11 1 10,000,000
FINANCIAL POSITION.
Amount of Accumulated Funds £386,062 3 5 1,900,000
Revenue from all Sources £184,104 6 10 920,000
The Dividend declared was at the former rate of 7½ per
cent. free of Income Tax.

Progress of the Company During the Past Five Years.

	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Revenue from let May, 1884, to 30th April, 1884	29,894 4 7	37,303 0 0	77,360 19 9	91,306 3 6	101,230 13 6
Revenue from let May, 1885, to 30th April, 1885	33,374 2 11	62,184 7 11	67,992 18 7	76,920 7 7	
Revenue from let May, 1886, to 30th April, 1886					
Revenue from let May, 1887, to 30th April, 1887					

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feb26-6m

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jan29-5m

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PATTEN'S EXCHANGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.

N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.
feb12-G&V3m

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDER FOR CONFECTIONARY, PATRY, JEL-
LIES, CREAM etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Bal-
and Parties, received by

SAULMAN,

—ARMORY HALL BUILDING—

No. 128 Montgomery Street,

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels
with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confection-
ary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and
at the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended customs is sufficient
warranty of the superiority of productions. n5td

AUG. J. SAULMAN.

F. L. LAUNSTERN

SAULMAN'S

—COFFEE SALOON,—

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,
Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.



WASHINGTON MARKET 59 and 60

L. MILLER & CO.

BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL.
American Beef.

Orders to any part of the City and Country, will be
forwarded with the greatest promptness.

Orders for FRESH VEGETABLES and FISH will be
taken and forwarded to any part of the City according to
order. dec9.

D. WOLF.

Second street, between Minnie and Mission.
Has always on hand a large and excellent assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

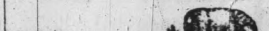
Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those
who have heretofore honored him with their confidence.

Keeps constantly on hand—

Home-Cured Smoked and Salt Beef,

Tongues, and Sausages, of all kinds.

N. B. Orders to any part of the city attended to with
promptness. p163d



DANIEL HARRIS,

Winchester Market,

Kearny street, between Pine and Bush,

No. 88.

All kinds of MEATS—Fresh, Home Cured, Smoked, and
Salt Beef, Tongues, Sausages, &c.
Also—VEGETABLES in their season.

N. B. Orders to any part of the City FREELY attended to,
with promptness.

Mr. JACOBSON is the SHOCKER. 1m-3m

MR. B. SILVERBLAT,

Is employed as Shoemaker by the following butchers:
YALE ABRAHAM. See advertisement.
B. ADLER.
L. MILLER.
— SOLOMON.

COSHER BOARDING

JOEL MINTZ has opened a Cosher Boarding house, a
No. 88 Commercial street, between Sansome and Bat-
tery. Gentlemen who wish to partake of a plain, healthy
table, can be accommodated.

TO FAMILIES!

GROCERIES OF FIRST

QUALITY,

at the well known old

WASHINGTON GROCERY

NO. 137 WASHINGTON STREET.

This well known store has, from the quality
of goods and the fairness of the prices, gained
too good a reputation to require any further
self recommendation. The proprietor, there-
fore, only desires to bring to notice, that he
has on hand an excellent assortment of Ger-
man and English articles apper taining to his
line, as: Dried Fruit, Pulse, Oatmeal, etc.
(fresh ground here) Pickles and Preserves;
Delicious Dutch Herrings, all of which he is
ready to dispose of,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at moderate prices. j11-3m.

PULU! PULU!

SCHREIBER'S

DEPOT,

180 JACKSON STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

Pulu is the Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest and most
Durable Material for Bedding now in use.

The Genuine Dry Pulu

Is imported from the

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

And sold only by

Jacob Schreiber.

180 Jackson Street

NEXT DOOR TO HOTEL INTERNATIONAL.

PLEASE will not live in Pulu Bedding. ja7-td

PLEASE will not live in Pulu Bedding. ja7-td

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The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1859 (5618.)

NOTICE.

Opbir Lodge No. 21, I. O. B. B., will hold their weekly meetings every Wednesday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall in Washington, between Sansome and Montgomery streets.
Members and sojourning brethren of good standing are respectfully invited. F. TOPLITZ, Pres.
H. KOZMINSKY, Sec.

פורים

The Festival of Purim will be celebrated on Sunday and Monday, the 20th and 21st of March.

פסח

The first days of Pesah will be celebrated on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 19th and 20th.

(For the Gleaner.)

Communicated.

In my last communication I took up my pen to defend the Israelites from the charge of ingratitude to the Pope of Rome.* I purpose, on this occasion, to show that the Catholic papers have misstated the Mortara case to their readers, and accused the "sympathizers" at the late Musical Hall meeting of having indulged in "vehement one-sided talk."

I reiterate and most heartily indorse the following passage in the preamble of the Report made at that meeting, and which was so strongly condemned by the Monitor:

"The fell train of cruel and malignant persecutions, which the records of the past disclose, when the red hand of sacrifice dictated absolute submission to the Church as the tenure of existence, and the political and natural prerogatives of mankind were absorbed in the usurped supremacy of the sacerdotal robes, are freshened in the memory and revived in the imagination, with all their associations of horror and disgust, until prudence and caution are awakened to the dread, if not the anticipation, of their repetition."

The Israelites were, from time to time, persecuted by all Christian sects, and religious persecutions were not confined to Catholics. While it is beyond dispute that all Protestant countries have ameliorated the condition of the Israelites (in many they have been elevated to an equality with the Christian), it is equally true that, since the days of the great Napoleon, the condition of the Jews has, in some Catholic countries, been considerably ameliorated; and in France and Belgium they enjoy perfect equality. But for this we are not indebted to the Church of Rome; for in the Papal States they are, at the present time, laboring under the same disabilities, and subject to the same degree of degradation that has ever existed under the dominion of the Church.*

The Catholic people of many countries are opposed to the abduction of the Mortara child—none more so than those of the United States. It is the Church that justifies it, not the people. Even France is compelled, by the pressure of the Church, to prohibit all discussion of the Mortara question in the public prints. It is, then, of the Catholic Church, and not of the Catholic people, that I complain.

The Monitor, referring to the boy, Mortara, who was only seven years old when he was abducted, says—"The head of the Church protects a Christian youth from being compelled to return to Judaism." This invention, copied from the rest of the Catholic organs, is so farcical that we would pass it by without comment (the authors of that shift understand the subject too well to believe one word of it), but the Monitor and its colleagues are organs of the Church, and must perform its services, even at the expense of truth, and the statements will be read by many who place implicit confidence in their representations. In order to do away with the effect of the Musical Hall meeting, the Monitor is compelled to resort to the strongest weapon of a weak cause—ridicule—and it endeavors to weaken the effect of the expression of liberal principles advocated by the able speakers on that occasion.

In order to show that the meeting fully understood the subject under consideration, I quote from Dr. Eckman's remarks the true position of the Mortara case:

"It is alleged that the child had been baptized in case of necessity; if so, according to the Roman law (i. e. the Canon of the Church of Rome), the child, by the mere sprinkling of the baptismal element, becomes a Christian, and is, consequently brought under the dominion of the Church.† Strange! Yet this is the

"The Church of Rome declares herself 'infallible,'—i. e. unchangeable and incorrigible; the position of infidels and heretics at Rome, in the present age, is consequently the same as it was five hundred years ago—as the late history of the Madai, of Count Guicciardini, of Gavazzi, and Achilli, show. And why should infidels [Jews] be better treated than heretics [Protestants]?—ED. GLEANER.

†The boy was not seven years old when he was abducted, as we showed by the document from the registry of the city of Bologna—given in Vol. II., No. 50 of the GLEANER. The Catholic press—the Monitor included—generously added four years and about three months to his life, to make him a "voluntary convert" of eleven years. Will any Roman Catholic paper have the probity to state the truth—that "the voluntary convert" was not eleven years, but six, and between nine and ten months.

‡Infidels who have never been baptized cannot be compelled to embrace the faith—especially, not by the Church—because she has no jurisdiction over unbaptized persons, according to that 1 Cor. v. 12.—What, have I to judge them that are without?—Dens.

law. The child was seized, as appears from the documents, under the supposition that he was in danger (of dying) at the time the act of baptism was committed. But, as appears from the depositions of the medical gentlemen who attended him during his illness, no apprehension for his safety was at any time entertained. Under these circumstances, one would with reason suppose that the act would be declared invalid; but, according to concurrent testimony reaching us from all quarters, the executive of Roman Law persists in its claim to the child, on the ground that the sign of the Sacrament once impressed on the child in baptism is indelible,* and it therefore must remain a Christian, subject to those laws of the Church which she claims the right to exercise over all who have ever been baptised."

Dr. Eckman, in his opening remarks quoted above, placed the facts clearly and ably† before the meeting.

The speakers who followed addressed the meeting, not alone in defence of Jewish rights, but of the rights of mankind! They took a wide view of the effects of permitting the Church of Rome to continue to enforce the power claimed by it; and right nobly did they sustain the liberal views advocated by them. At that meeting the Israelite and the Christian met on a common ground, to invoke public opinion against the encroachments of the Church of Rome.

When the organs of the Church of Rome resort to misrepresentation and even direct falsehood to sustain the Church in a bad cause, it is time that the people should raise their voices, in trumpet sounds, to check the aggressions which strike at the root of the religious liberty alike of Jew and Gentile.‡

The doctrines of the Catholic Church bear equally upon all who differ from it.

* There is a spiritual mark imprinted in the souls of the receivers, which can never be blotted out by sin, apostasy, or heresy, by the Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, and Orders.—Rhemish Annotat. 2.—Corinthians 1.—Council Trent, Sess. 7. Can. 9.—Bellarmin Sacram. Lib. 2. Cap. 19.

† It may have been so; else why should we have to suffer persecution in consequence? Being called upon quite unawares, we had not even time to arrange our thoughts—much less to compose. Still, we had to speak, and, as we honestly reported in Vol. II., No. 50 of the GLEANER, what we spoke, judges may decide.

‡ Our Correspondent means "Jew and Protestant;" for "Jew and Gentile," before Roman Canon Law, form no antithesis. The law distinguishes between infidels [Jews and Pagans] and heretics [Christians who differ from the Roman Church]; and the Jew and Protestant stand equally low before that law—though the fate of the Protestant, if ever he gets into the hands of the "Holy Office," is much worse than that of the Jew; for the latter, being without the pale of the Church, is not subject to the Church to such a degree as the heretic is.

* Heretics, on account of their baptism, are subject to the church, hence she deservedly punishes them as deserters from the camp of the church, so that they may be obliged to return.—Dens.

The relative scale of all acatholics, according to the Canon Law, is as follows:

"How many kinds of infidelity are there?"
"Under the new law there are three, to wit: paganism, Judaism, and heresy. To one of these every other infidelity can be reduced."

"Which kind of infidelity is the most grievous sin?"

"I answer with St. Thomas, by making a distinction: if infidelity be objectively considered, or with respect to its [subject] matter, then paganism is more grievous than Judaism, and Judaism more grievous than heresy: be-

in religion.* The Freeman's Journal, another Catholic organ, thus discourses on the subject:

"Thanks to the man who gives us an example of courage. It required courage to withhold the Christian child from the hands of the Jew. In defiance of the rage of the world, the man had no right to be a Jew; it is a crime! and for this he suffers! Were he a Christian (i. e. a Roman Catholic), the child would be restored to him. As it is, the child is given to God (i. e. the Church), and must not be handed over to the enemies of God (i. e. the Church) to be made a Jew of."

The Journal here exposes the animus of the Church in stealing the Mortara boy. All who differ from the Church of Rome have committed the "crime of the Jew," and are alike subject to be punished. According to the Roman Church, they have committed a crime for which they must be made to suffer similarly under similar circumstances.†

Judging from the demonstrations made toward liberal principles by the present Pope of Rome, on his accession, we have a right to suppose that, if left to his own free acts, he would restore the Mortara boy to his parents. But, with the laws of the Church on the one hand, and the Jesuits (i. e. his masters) on the other, the present Vicar of Christ is a mere cypher—a nominal Head, which requires to be sustained in his equivocal position by French arms. Truly may it be said: "How have the mighty fallen!"

TRUTH.

cause a pagan errs in more things than a Jew, and a Jew in more than a heretic. If subjectively, or with respect of the obstinacy of the will, and of resistance against the faith, then the worst is heresy, and Judaism is commonly more grievous than paganism: because heretics usually have greater knowledge concerning the truths of the faith than Jews, and Jews than pagans; and thus, heresy is commonly of more grievous guilt.

"Yet if the truths of the faith had been equally credibly proposed to pagans and Jews; then paganism would be a more grievous sin than Judaism, and Judaism than heresy." &c.—Dens.

* The Church of Rome, predicating herself to be the "Voice of God," exercises her dominion over those belonging to her fold, as also over those who do not. Her laws about baptism, for instance, are exercised in China and Japan, over Chinese and Japanese, as over the Jews and Protestants of the United States, in the United States. She enjoins the baptism of Jews and Protestants in the United States, as she does in Rome. This is done under the supposition that if the Church, in her mercy, would not administer the Sacrament of baptism, the child could never enter the Kingdom of God. The Decretals of the Councils of Baltimore, therefore, enjoin the following laws for all infidels and heretics of these United States, under the following circumstances:

"Censemus infantes acatholicorum, quos ipsi parentes afferunt, baptizandos: quoties probabilis affulget spes catholica eorum educationis. Curandum autem omnino est ut patris, vel matris, iique catholici, habeantur. Memineret autem sacerdos, in mortis periculo, quotiescumque occasio se obtulerit, omnes infantes baptizari non solum posse, sed etiam debere."—Decretal Concil. Prov. et Plenar Baltimore.

† Protestants stand a worse chance, as may be seen from the notes quoted, to which we could add considerably.—ED. GLEANER.

CHANGE OF "STEAMER DAY."—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the next Panama mail steamer will leave on Saturday; the 19th inst., instead of Monday, 21st. The Mail Company wish to give timely notice, and have therefore announced it thus early.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

S. R., of N., will receive a reply at an early date.

You justly complain of those who write so much on the Mortara Affair (the latest number of the Occident is, so to say, all "Mortara"). This seems particularly to hurt the Catholics, whose feelings ought to be regarded. But let it be remembered, that we can succeed in nothing, if those who cannot be allowed to be judges institute themselves *inquisitors*; and those who ought not even to have a voice, are supplied with both a voice and a club, which they, at the first instance of the incurrence of their displeasure, mercilessly and relentlessly use against those whose voice ought at all events patiently to be listened to. The equalization of the Jews in England was not gained by "gunpowder plots," at mass meetings, nor by the people, but the proper steps of the chosen men, and the agitation of the English press for nearly thirty years. By this we do not mean to convey the idea that we ought to imitate the foggyism of old England; we are a "fast nation," and so our press will soon be silent about the matter, while, at the proper sources, more proper means will be applied to effect the adoption of a "General Tolerance Act" into the Code of Nations, as was first proposed in the GLEANER—Vol. II., No. 50.

HOME NEWS.—None, when sifted, is of sufficient weight to be worthy of being given. Austria and France prohibit the discussion of the Mortara affair; Montalambert could safely have written news about Japan and China, and even of the Laplanders and Bushmen, but it was for home news that he was found guilty and condemned. And the worst was, it was for the truth; had he written quite the contrary to the existing state of affairs, he would have been considered as one of them, and he would have received honors and preferment.

REPLY.—De te quoque narratur Fabula.—C.

Death.

In this city Feb. 5th, Solomon the son of Baruch and Jette Hamburger, aged 6 years.

Proceedings of the Mortara Meeting. Published by Towne & Bacon.

We are in receipt of a copy of a pamphlet published under the above title, and it would be vanity in us to say that we commend its contents, as all the truth it contains is copied from the GLEANER—even to the typographical errors. If any credit is due to it, it ought to have been credited to the GLEANER—for we collected and compiled the reports—although we willingly allow all the credit that is due for the changes and the additamentum at the end of the pamphlet to others. We regret to see the omission of a small item in the GLEANER which gave the report of the Mortara meeting, headed "Intervention and Non-Intervention." This item brings the whole proceeding to a practical point. Our friends will allow us the privilege of copying the same in our columns:—

Intervention and Non-Intervention.

The history of nineteen centuries has showed us how effectively every dominant sect has acted its part in persecuting, when it had the power; they all cried—"We have a law;" they all claimed for that law "infallibility," and rarely forgot to follow that law up to the letter. The reports of the most recent annals record Jewish, Catholic, Protestant and Mahomedan persecutions. Is it not in time, and in the interest of all the creeds and sects of Europe and America to appeal to their respective governments to have the principle of Religious Liberty adopted into the code of International Law? Europe and America will gladly join; Asia and Africa will not stand behind; and the Holy See, could not refuse her assent in this work of Love. Let the subject be urged at once, and much good will be effected without much difficulty.

Whosoever understands the question at issue in all its bearings, and the economy and position of the Roman Catholic Church, will find the proposition of the above item the only mode of coming to a practical result. "All other attempts are futile, and therefore have proved failures.—ED. GLEANER.

Death of a Jewish Farmer.

On the 13th, at his residence in Pleasantville, West Chester County, New York, Benjamin Etting Hays, died suddenly in the eightieth year of his age. The body was conveyed to New York, and interred in the burial ground belonging to the Congregation Shearith Israel, of which the deceased and family had been members.

Being perhaps, at the time of his death, the only Jewish farmer in America, it is fitting that a few words should accompany the record of the demise of this good and pious Israelite. His forefathers immigrated to Holland with the first settlers. They came to America in their own vessels, with their own cattle and their agricultural implements, to till the soil, as had been their occupation at home. Settling near New Rochelle, they remained plain, unassuming farmers, adhering rigorously to the Jewish laws, highly esteemed for their wealth, industry, and integrity as well as for the assistance given their adopted country even before called upon. Far removed from every religious influence, they never forgot the God of Israel, nor ceased to obey the law of Moses. The deceased, as had done his forefathers, never gleaned his fields, nor went over the boughs of his trees twice, and the forgotten sheaf was left for the widow and the fatherless, and many a poor woman has prayed to God to bless "Uncle Ben," as he loved to be called. His universal benevolence won him the love of his neighbors, and his kindness to the Methodist minister of the place in one particularly severe winter, procured him the name of the best Christian in the place. He carefully observed the Sabbath and holy days, and each day he repeated, no matter how busy he might be, his morning, noon, and evening prayers. He had learned from his father, to kill animals for food according to the Jewish law, and as the village was so small that several persons had to club together to kill a beast, it was always brought to Uncle Ben that he might kill it, and be able to partake of it also; so much did his neighbors respect him for his adherence to his religion.

The family took an active part in the struggle of the colonies for liberty. David Hays (father of the deceased) was with Washington at Braddock's defeat, and was greatly esteemed by the great chief, who often lodged at his house during the revolution. Hays, who was eminently wealthy, owning nearly the whole Coun-

ty, furnished the American army with provisions and abetted them in every possible way, loaning them money and fighting in the ranks. On one occasion, while absent with the army, February 19th, 1779, his son Benjamin was born, and when three days old, the Tories entered his dwelling, and with a brand from the very hearth which warmed the sick woman and her child, fired the house and burned it to the ground. Thanks to a couple of negro slaves, the helpless ones were carried to the woods close by, with such covering as was hastily snatched from their couch, while a faithful servant conveyed the news of their deplorable state to the distressed father and husband, who soon procured for them a comfortable shelter.

Though he and his fought all through the war, he never accepted pay for his services, neither did he call upon Congress to redeem a loan of continental scrip, though he possessed genuine specimens to an enormous amount. A true patriot, he had risked his all in all in the cause of liberty, and as the Almighty had still allowed him more than enough to provide for his family every luxury that wealth could buy, he sacrificed the remainder to the interests of his country. At the completion of the struggle, he retired to his farm, though he might have filled important state offices in the gift of the new Republic. His brother Michael Hays, played an influential, though not a conspicuous part, at the time of Shay's rebellion, and also at the adoption of the Constitution of the State of New York, as letters at the command of the writer abundantly evidence.

The uncle of the deceased, Reuben Etting, also a zealous Israelite, fought in the revolutionary army, and was taken prisoner at Charleston by the British, who, as soon as they found he was a Jew, gave him nought to eat but pork, refusing which, he became so reduced, from starvation, that, though exchanged as soon as his condition became known at head quarters, he died soon after from consumption.

Much more could be written of this interesting family, interesting as a proof that a Jew can keep his religion under adverse circumstances; but the present article already encroaches too much on our columns, and was written to show those among whom it is circulated that a Jewish family rendered service to their country, without for a moment forgetting that they had an inheritance in the congregation of Jacob.—Occident.

THE COMMON MIND A STUPID ONE.—Raikes, in his *Diary*, says that the great English statesman, Fox, used often to say, "I wonder what Lord Z. will think of this." Lord Z. happened to be very stupid, and the curiosity of Mr. Fox's friends was naturally excited to know why he attached so much importance to the opinion of such an ordinary commonplace person. "His opinion," said Mr. Fox, "is of much more importance than you are aware of. He is an exact representation of all common-place English prejudices; and what Lord Z. thinks of any measure, the majority of English people will also think."

A lady, who was purchasing a collection of books, asked Dr. Johnson whether she should be guided in the selection by the reviews. "By all means, madam," replied the doctor; "they will serve you as an infallible guide; purchase all that they revile, but none that they praise, and you will be sure to be right."—Colton's *Hypocrisy*.

Faith can do no more than remove mountains; it can still a clamorous conscience, make a bad conscience good, and soften a hard heart, bend a stubborn will, bring God and man together.—*Masonic Mirror*.

Special Notices

Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukodsha.

This society will hold its regular meetings at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely.

L. KING, President.
15-17 SIMON CRANER, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Parents and Guardians are informed that our school for religious instruction of our children of both sexes, is kept at 133 Clay street, above Merchant's Exchange.

DAYS AND HOURS OF SESSION

The school is open to all classes.
Saturday, from 10 to 12 A. M.
Sunday, from 9 1-2 to 12 A. M.
To the SENIOR CLASSES.
Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 5 1-2 P. M.
To the JUNIOR CLASSES.
Tuesday and Thursday from 4 to 5 1-2 P. M.

ELECTION.

"HEBRATH BIKUR HOLIM UKDOSHAH."

A meeting of the Hebrath for the election of officers for the next term, will be held Sunday next, the 13th inst. at 5 P. M. at TEMPERANCE HALL.

Every member is requested to attend.

SIMON CRANER, Sec.

GENEROUS.—The ladies of Oakland—to free the property of Senator Bell from a mortgage which now encumbers it—are preparing a festival for Monday evening next, February 14th, at the City Hotel, Oakland.

Tickets \$1, including supper.

The merits of the reverend gentleman are too well known to our community to require comment.

It would afford us pleasure to see the Hebrews show their appreciation of the pre-eminent talents of this gentleman by their personal presence at the Festival and otherwise.

It is highly creditable for our Oakland neighbors to see the ladies come forth to complete the sum wanted, toward which the gentlemen of that place have already raised about seven tenths by subscription.

A boat will be ready at 5 o'clock, to take passengers over, free of charge.

PAYMENTS.

Georgetown, E. I. Eisner to Vol. III. 18.
Lafayette, Messrs. Weil & Brown to III. 27
Moore's Flat, Messrs. Sichel & Abrahams to Vol. II. 44.
Moore's Flat, Mr. Henry Shoenberg for 3 Months.
Moore's Flat, Mr. A. Weiser to III. 11.
Yankee Jims, Mr. D. J. Krause to III. 39.
Nevada, by favor of Mr. M. W. Peyser Mr. Aaron Baruh to Vol. III. 10.
Mr. Henry Hirshman to " III. 10.
Mr. S. Haas & Co. to " III. 10.
Patterson, Mr. A. Schwartz to Vol. III. 29.
Volcano, Mr. A. Selig to " III. 14.

We know of no other place in which the Hebrews are so well represented in the "GLEANER" as are those of Nevada. We appreciate their goodwill, as also the disinterested efforts of Mr. Peyser.

MR. LOUIS GARN.—The friends of Mr. Louis Garn may acquaint him that there is a letter directed to him at the General Post Office, London, which he may take out according to directions, of which he may be informed at the office of the "GLEANER".

PHILOSOPHY.—At St. Louis, when a high-pressure steamer, crowded with passengers, bursts, it is called "elevating the masses."

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,
No. 61 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

**New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER
AND CLIPPER.**

Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the
attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," "Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marcellies Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheetting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Red Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted
"Allendale" Sheettings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings: Gray Twilled Flannel.
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.
feb12-G4m

S. SIMON, L. DINKELSPIEL.

SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
**FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.**
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and
California Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF

**Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,**
No. 4 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
as 2-G3m

J. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Importers of
**DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,**
No. 71 California street.

Receive regular assortments by nearly every clipper in
as also by steamer, which we offer at the lowest wholesale
market prices. ap9-3m

HAAS & ROSENFELD,
Wholesale Dealers in
Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Playing
Cards, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gold Dust
Bags, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 86 California street, between Sansome and Battery

Constantly on hand an assortment of Hart's, Cohen's,
Dougherty's, Crehore's and Fisk's Playing Cards.
S. HAAS. feb26G-2m J. ROSENFELD.

UHLFELDER & CAHN,
Importers and Jobbers in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
No. 84 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
G6m

TATHE McCAHILL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,**

AND
CARPETINGS.
SACRAMENTO ST., CORNER OF FRONT.
Prints, Drills, Sheettings, Shirtings, Ducks, Ticks, Denims, Linens, Towels, Diapers, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Muslins, Quilts, &c. Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Merinos, Parasols, Laces, Ribbons, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels, Under-Shirts and Drawers, Colored and White, In Minero, Silk and Cotton.
Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments.
Alexandre's Kid Gloves, very superior.
s9tf

DRY - GOODS.

Reynemann, Pick & Co.,
89 and 91 California st.,
(EMPIRE BLOCK),
**IMPORTERS & JOBBERS,
OFFER FOR SALE,**

BY THE
PIECE OR PACKAGE,
**BLANKETS—RED, WHITE, BLUE AND
GREEN:**
Prints, French and English Me-
rinos, Alpaca, Castores, Marcellies, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Crumb Cloth, Linen Goods, of all kinds, Window Curtains, Damasks, Wool Plaids, Gingham, Velvets,
Hosiery, Velvet Ribbons, Black Oil Cloth, Pilot and Beaver-cloth, French Hats, Bk. Oil cloth Hats, Shirts, French and English Mus-
lin Delane, Spool Cotton, Farmer's Satin, Marshall's Lin-
en thread, Bunting.

And a Full Assortment of
DRY - GOODS!
FOR SALE

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
s29-1f

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
**CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE
NOTIONS, &c.**

No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of
FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and
Sell at the very Lowest Prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordions, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking
Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.
Together with a complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

S. W. ROSENSTOCK, B. PRICE
ROSENSTOCK & PRICE,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.,
**BATTERY STREET
San Francisco.**
dec17.

CHARLES HESS,
Dealer and Jobber in
**DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c.,**
Sacramento street, above Battery, (2d floor.)

N. B. All orders from the Country attended to with
dispatch. ap9-3m

E. COLEMAN,
IMPORTER OF
Embroideries, Laces, Millinery Goods, Fringes, Ribbon
Velvets, Silks, Buttons, Trimmings, Fancy Notions, &c.
No. 84 Sacramento street, San Francisco.
Basement. aug13tf

L. SIMON,
Importer and Jobber
**Foreign and Domestic Dry
Goods, Hosiery, &c.,**
No. 95 California street.
feb5-G4V5m

FRIEDLANDER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 90 California street.,

Fresh Goods received every Steamer.
aug 27tf

Family Sewing Machines,
Manufactured by
WHEELER & WILSON.

H. C. HAYDEN, AGENT,
157 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Mont-
gomery streets.

SIMON BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
SIMON & BOHM
Importers and Jobbers of
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
59 Sacramento, betw. Battery and Front street;
SAN FRANCISCO.

JANSON, BOND & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,**
NO. 95,
Battery Street, corner of Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Hamburger Bros.
Beg leave to announce to their Friends par-
ticularly, and to the public in general, that
they have resumed business.

They have reopened their store at :
111 Sacramento St. betw. Sans. and Mont.
where they will keep constantly on hand and
receive by every Steamer from the East, a
general ASSORTMENT of domestic and
FANCY DRY GOODS, CASHMERE,
EMBROIDERIES, MERINOS,
MILLINERY, GOODS, GLOVES,
TABLE CLOTH, HOSIERY,
YANKEE NOTIONS, LACES,
RIBBONS, GIMPS, SOCKS,
SILKS, ERINGES, PRINTS,
SHAWLS, PARASOLS,
LINENS, DIAPERS,
TOWELS, TICKS,
SHEETINGS, &c.,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Which they offer at the lowest market rates.
P. S. Store will be closed on Saturdays.

CLOTHING, &c.
Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
For Men, for Boys, and for Children!
For all Mankind, including the
MILLION!
WHAT CHEER CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
118 Sacramento street.

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVATS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, BELTS, &c.
For sale at New York Auction Prices.
Call and judge for yourself.
ASHIM BROTHERS,
118 Sacramento street.
mar19-4m

WM. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,
No. 170 Clay Street.
(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.)
Jan22-G4m SAN FRANCISCO.

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
**CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.**
No. 71 Battery St bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
—OF—
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 165 Commercial Street.
Below Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.
Our Stock contains always the latest European and
American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
ja30-3m

THOMAS YOUNG,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Furs, Cloaks, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Parasols, &c., &c.,
No. 165 Clay street, (above Montgomery street.)
SAN FRANCISCO. mar12-3m

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, HENRY NEUSTADTER.
NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,
Importers of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy
Goods, Yankee, Notions, Cutlery, Perfumery,
&c., &c.,
Battery street, Corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Office, in New York, No. 72 William street, up stairs.
feb12-G4m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A. S. ROSENBAUM & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
**Fine
HAVANA CIGARS,
TOBACCO, ETC.,**
Corner Clay and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. feb1

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Choicest Brands
—OF—
Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Flor de Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and Battery
Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. feb12-G4m

Cigars and Tobacco
BY EVERY STEAMER.
FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
Southeast corner Commercial and Battery-st.
Orders promptly attended to. feb12-G4m

**GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,**
A. WASSERMANN & CO.,
No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento street, up stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
**GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC.**
feb13-3m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
**CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND
SMOKING TOBACCO.**
CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.,
97 Battery street, between Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19-G6m

**LATEST BRANDS,
JUST RECEIVED,
CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!**
Tried, Recommended and Found to be the "No Plus Ultra."
Kozminsky
Patten's Exchange Sansome Street.
mar19-3m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
J. ROSENBERG,
Dealer in
Cigars and Tobacco at Wholesale.
No. Custom House Block, Between Sansome and Bat-
tery streets.
N. B. Those who favor us with orders may rely upon
our prompt execution of the same in strict compliance
to the quality ordered. J4-G3m

L. KRAMBACH,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware
Cutlery, Lamps, &c.
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leide-
dorff Street, app-3m

ADOLPH HIRSCH,
IMPORTER AND JOBBERS IN
**China, Glass and Earthenware,
Britannia and Plated Ware,
CUTLERY, LOOKING-GLASSES,
&c., &c.,**
...AT HIS OLD STAND...
152 Kearny Street,
Between Commercial and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. Particular attention paid to packing Goods for the
Interior or Coast Trade.
ap9-1f

S. ROSENBAUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
aug. 27tf Oroville, Butte County.
Collections specially attended to.

JOSEPH SIMPSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
133 Clay st., Office No. 8, up stairs,
aug. 27tf San Francisco.

B. L. BRANDT,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTER,

No. 100 California Street, - - - San Francisco

GRAINING, MARBLING, GILDING, ETC., ETC

HOOPS & KANARY,

PAINTING PAINTING

In all its branches;
GLAZING, GILDING &c.

143 California Street,

Third door West of Montgomery Street.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c
OLIVER & BUCKLEY

Have now landing and in Store, and for sale
at LOWEST RATES,
3000 kegs White Lead,
20,000 gals. Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),
10,000 " Spirits Turpentine,
2000 " Varnish (English and American),
700 doz. Paint and Whitewash Brushes (ass'd
sizes),
5000 boxes Window Glass (ass'd sizes),
6700 lbs. Glue (ass'd qualities),
Together with a Large Stock of all Ar-
ticles in our Line, which we are
receiving regularly from the
Best Manufacturers.

We have also at all times on hand
Camphene,
Sperm Oil,
Polar Oil,
Tanners' Oil,
Lard Oil,
and Solar Oil.

In Lots to Suit, at
86 and 88 Washington St.
and

87 and 89 OREGON street.
oct15-3m2dp.

STOTT & CO.,

Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil
Manufacturers,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick Alcohol,
Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.
Office, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant
N. B. Orders from the Country, accom-
panied by Remittances, will be promptly dis-
patched, and the Goods put at low prices.
ml3-tf

M. BERNHEIM,

(Late of Mercer & Bernheim)

Wholesale Confectioner,

—AND—

IMPORTER OF CONFECTIONERY OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION,

No. 104 CLAY STREET,

Between Sansome and Battery.

Inform his Customers and the Public at
large, that he has opened this Establishment,
where he has always on hand a large Stock of
Stick Candies, Seeds and Almonds, Drops,
Lumps, Mottos, Lozenges, Gum Drops, Ju-
Jube Paste, French Bon Bons, and every
variety of confectionery.—A thorough ac-
quaintance with the business, by a practice of
six years, renders him competent to guarantee
his goods.

Please call No. 104 Clay street, San
Francisco. Orders for the country punctual-
ly attended to. j18-tf

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

T. J. L. SMILEY,

GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY, YERKES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome
streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story
salesroom) of FANCY GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS,
AND BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
SATURDAYS,) BLANKETS ap3

H. M. NEWHALL,

A. W. EDDY.

NEWHALL, GREGORY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacra-
mento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUT-
LERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick
Store on the southwest corner of California and San-
some Streets, will continue the Auction and Commission
Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS &
CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore ex-
tended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER

IN

MARBLE

Grave Stones.



Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.

No. 166 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with pre-
cision, and neatness. All work done in the
best manner, at the lowest prices.

ISIDOR CHARLES,

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

Shirt, Bonnet, Shoe, Notary, Jewelry, Wedding Cake

AND

All kinds of Fancy Boxes

MADE TO ORDER.

Keeps constantly on hand Boxes of every description.

No. 112 Sacramento street,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. a6tf

Gleaner Job Office,

133 Clay Street, below Montgomery.

The Proprietor of the "Weekly Gleaner"
respectfully informs his subscribers and the
public that an extensive Job Printing Office,
supplied with all the modern improvements
in type and machinery, is now attached to
this Journal.

Our country friends will please notice that
orders sent to us in this department will be
faithfully and correctly executed at the low-
est city rates, and the finished work promptly
transmitted free from Express Charges.

HEBREW, GREEK & MUSIC

Are included in the Book Fonts of this Es-
tablishment, placing it in advance of any
office in the State. Comprised in its varied
work may be enumerated

Posting Bills all Sizes,

BY LAWS,
CATALOGUES,
BILL-HEADS,
CARDS,
SHOW CARDS,

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
PROGRAMMES,
BRIEFS,
FORMS (General)

GENERAL BOOK WORK,

In this branch of our business a liberal credit
will be placed at the convenience of our
patrons.

JEWELRY.



M. M. LEWIS,

Pioneer

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of
every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the
best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND
WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactures to order,
by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between
Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.
may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE.

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing
articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accom-
panied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend
on their being of the best quality, and selected with care;
and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as
satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had
been selected under their own supervision. feb13-3m

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH & MAKERS,

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and

beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as

Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,

silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at

very low prices. mh6tf



JOSEPH BROTHERS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

WATCHES,

Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware,

&c., &c.

149 Montgomery street, between Clay and Merchant.

SAN FRANCISCO. ap9-3m

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.

R. H. VANCE;

Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and A. bro-

types, received

THE FIRST PREMIUM

warded by the State Fair of 1855, being the

THIRD TIME

RECEIVED AGAINST ALL

COMPETITORS.

Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.

To those who wish something new and beautiful, we

have purchased the Patent Right for cutting

AMBIOTYPES

for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style

unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the

smallest miniature to life-size.

I hereby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this

City or State, and called Ambiotypes, as "bogus," and a

fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the

genuine article.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS,

BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED, ever taken in the State.

Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c.,

taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.

If you want a good picture, go to VANCE'S corner of

Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb20-3m

ALEXANDER & LEVY,

Paper Box Manufacturers

82 Sacramento Street, (Rooms Nos. 8 & 9.)

All kinds of BOXES made to order and punctually ex-
cuted, at the lowest prices.

Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of every
description. jan 22-G & V 1m

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &c.

DR. A. M. LORYEA,

Physician to the "Chibrath Bikur Cholin
Ukedisha," No. 217 Clay st., one door
below Dupont st. Office hours from 8 to
10 A. M., 12 to 3—and 5 to 6, P. M.,—
and in the evening. s29tf

CARL PRECHT,

Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur

Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

223 Dupont street, near Washington

ly 10

DR. J. REGENSBURGER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

NO. 128 STOCKTON STREET.

Between Clay and Washington streets,

San Francisco

19-3m

DR. F. J. HUGHES,

MESMERIC PHYSICIAN.

WOULD respectfully inform the public of San Fran-
cisco that he is prepared to apply the edic Force
discovered by the celebrated Von Reichenbach, to the cure
of all Nervous Diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Paralysis, Local Inflammations of all kinds, Sore Eyes,
Felonies, Sore Throat, Swellings and Tumors; also, Head-
aches of all descriptions, Insomnia, deafness, Stiffness of
Joints, Earaches, &c. This mode of treatment is simple
but effective, generally affording instant relief. Refers to
a number of cures lately effected by him. Office, No. 114,
Fine street, 3 doors west of Montgomery. Office hours
from 9 to 12 A. M. nov5tf

A Card.

Parties who wish to save their teeth
or to have new ones inserted, are politely re-
quested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor
of the Express Building, corner of Montgo-
mery and California streets. Dr. B. is pre-
pared to undertake any mechanical or medi-
cal operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are
extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to
order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card
may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the
dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens
of his work. jan10-3m

ROBERT SANDER & CO.,

APOTHECARIES,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

Near Montgomery, Opposite the Express Building.

Prescriptions invariably prepared personally by Mr. San-
der, whose experience is well established. feb5-G & V 3m

Only \$1 per Bath!

AND LESS,

IF A NUMBER OF TICKETS ARE PURCHASED!

DR. BOURNE'S

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS!

AND

VAPOR BATHS!

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF

SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS.

(opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.)

As these Baths equalize the circulation and purify the
blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve
appetite, deterge all effete matter, and impart universal
warmth and strength to the system, they are invaluable
aids in the cure of all diseases; but especially Rheuma-
tism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c.; and for
Colds, Coughs, and all Affections of the Chest, are abso-
lutely of unequalled efficacy.

But it is not proper to take a Bath until three

hours or more, after a meal.

They also remove from the human system Mercury in all

its forms, as well as all other Mineral and Drug Poisons.

A department for ladies, which is attended by a

competent lady.

The effect of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated, fre-
quently by a Single Bath.

DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up)

in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impos-
sible.

House patients received.—Ladies or Gentlemen:

The Electro-Chemical Baths are NOT administered

persons suffering with infectious or loathsome diseases.

CONSULTATION FREE! n12tf

PAWN-BROKER.

A. MICHAEL & CO.,

148 WASHINGTON STREET, BETWEEN

MONTGOMERY & SANSOME, up-stairs.

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

HAVING OPENED AN OF-

fice at the above place to accom-

modate those who wish to borrow

Money or purchase unredeemed articles of

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOTHING

REVOLVERS, &c., would respectfully so-

licit the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen

of San Francisco, assuring those who patron-

ize this firm that they will be lenient as possi-

ble with all. oct15-1m.

ALBERT KUNER,

SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,

167 Washington Street, San Francisco.

NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the

law of 1853, Masonic and Official Seals of every de-

scription, Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the short-

est notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3

STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

The Family.



"Mother, I am weary."

A correspondent of the Elmira Republican says that in a recent trip over the Erie road, an incident occurred that touched every beholder's heart with pity. A comparatively young lady, dressed in deep mourning—her husband having recently died—was traveling southward, having in her care and keeping a young daughter of some six years. The child was mild-eyed as an autumnal sky, and as fragile as the hyacinthe; her emaciated fingers as delicate and transparent as the pearls of Ceylon. Touchingly beautiful was the affection of her heart for the mother, whose solicitude for the daughter's comfort was unceasingly manifested. Looking ever and anon from the car-window, she turned to her mother, saying—"Mother, I am weary; when shall we get home?"

After a time she fell into a gentle slumber, and awaking suddenly, a radiant smile overspreading her features, she exclaimed, pointing upward—"Mother, there's papa!—home at last!" and expired.—*Spiritual Age.*

SENSITIVENESS.—Sensitiveness, a quality inseparable from a fine, sympathetic nature, is yet a dangerous gift. With many it a great source of unhappiness, sowing thorns between them and their friends, imagining slights, and, diligently rubbing every wounded place with nettles. To approach such people, is like treading among eggs. Every word must be guarded, and it is almost as dangerous to be silent as to speak. This is a morbid kind of sensitiveness, which can only be corrected by habits of self-reliance and charity, and by a healthy occupation of the mind.

MANNERS OF REFORMERS.—Reformers, from being deeply impressed with the evils they seek to redress, and actively engaged in a warfare against them, are apt to contract a certain habit of denunciation, extending to persons and things, and by which their character for amiability is injuriously affected. This is particularly noticeable in that portion of the press devoted to progress.

Extremity of right is extremity of wrong.

JEST.—Be not offended at a jest. If one throw salt at thee, thou wilt receive no harm unless thou hast sore places.

A SENSIBLE PRESIDENT.—President Harrison taught for several years in an humble Sabbath school on the banks of the Ohio. The Sabbath before he left home for Washington, to assume the duties of chief magistrate of the nation, he met his Bible-class as usual. And his last counsel on the subject to his gardener at Washington it may be hoped, will never be forgotten by the nation. When advised to keep a dog to protect his fruit, he replied, "Rather set a Sunday school teacher to take care of the boys."

A lunatic once informed a physician who was classifying cases of insanity, that he had lost his wits watching a politician, whose course was so crooked that it turned his brain.

Little Bettie.

"Hand me some water, Buddy, won't you?"

"In a minute, Betty."

And Bettie's feverish cheeks were pressed again to the pillow; and little Henry's hands went on as busily as ever with the trap he was making, and at length he entirely forgot the request.

"Please get it now, Buddy," he at last heard, and scattering his knife, triggers, and strings in his haste, he was soon holding a cup to her crimson lips. But she turned her head languidly from it. "Not this please, but some fresh and cold from the well," she said.

"O don't be so particular, Bettie; this is fresh, and I am busy, I can't go now. Won't this do?"

She no longer refused, but quietly took the cup which he offered; and it was the last, last time she ever called on her brother for an act of kindness. Ere another day had passed, she stood beside the River of Life, and drank its cool waters, never to thirst again. And of all who wept over that little brown coffin, as it lay on the table before the pulpit, there were none who shed more bitter tears than the little boy, who could not forget that he had refused the last request of his dying sister.—*Christian Register.*

"They pass best over the world," said Queen Elizabeth, "who trip over it quickly; for it is but a bog—if we stop we sink."

Never speak contemptuously of woman kind.

Never speak of your father as the "old man."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

מגילות

MEGILLOTH,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES & QUALITIES

TO BE HAD OF

MR. R. JACOBSON

South-east corner of Post and Stockton Streets.

Union Theatre,

Commercial Street, between Dupont and Kearny Streets

Author's Benefit Performance.

Friday.....February 11th, 1859,

Will be presented

DAGON & ZEBATH,

ROMANTIC SCRIPTURAL TRAGEDY

In five Acts and an Introduction, by

H. Bien of this city.

MUSIC.

The Sacrifice, Grand Festival March, Recitative,
Melodrama, Procession, Flight of the Philistines,
Recitative, How the glows &c.,
Melodrama, Prayer of Samson,
Prayer of Manasse, Grand Festival March,
Choir of the Philistines: Hail Thee Our God!
Sacrificial March,
Sacrificial Litany of the Philistines: it is man's Blood
and Flesh. Sung by a choir of ladies and gentlemen.

Prelude: The Annunciation.

Act 1.—The Suit.

Act 2.—Betrayal

Act 3.—Samson and Delilah

Act 4.—The Hero in Slavery, or Victory of Dagon.

Act 5.—Samson's Revenge, or Victory of Zebath.

Grand Tableau and Finale, Fall of the Temple of Dagon.

New Wardrobes; splendid Oriental Costume.

Re-enforced Orchestra, Brass Band.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Card to the German Population of San Francisco.

The undersigned begs leave to inform you that he has transmitted for theatrical performance to the Directors of the German Stadt Theatre, a new tragedy written by him, to be known under the title of "Dagon and Zebath." He thus publicly and in advance owns its authorship.

Since years it has been his fervent wish to return for a time to one of the celebrated Universities abroad for the completion of certain studies. In want of means he, until yet, has not been able to execute this plan, and now appeals to his friends and countrymen for aid in this purpose. He is to receive, according to contract, part of the proceeds from the performances, and the sole income of a Benefit on Friday the 11th of February. If the amount of this hard earned salary will in any wise warrant it, he will forthwith proceed to carry out his intention.

Well aware that a call of such a nature has always received a generous response by those who admire art and patronize its students, he remains with sincere esteem, most respectfully,
H. BIEN.

LYCEUM.

JOHN WILSON..... PROPRIETOR

DRAMATIC SEASON!

Engagement for a limited number of nights of the
CHIEF OF IRISH HUMORIST,

Mr. John Drew,

Who will appear nightly in new and interesting pieces, supported by the most

POWERFUL STOCK COMPANY IN CALIFORNIA

Notwithstanding the combined attraction at this house, the price will remain as usual:

25 AND 50 CENTS

Making this at once the

Most Elegant & Popular Place of Amusement
IN CALIFORNIA!!

Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at half-past 7.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO'S.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

AND

GENERAL AGENCY.

Find Employment for and Supply all Kinds of Help, Men and Wives for Farms, Hotels and Families.

House servants,	Harness Makers,	Boiler Makers
Cooks,	Book Keepers,	Vinifera,
Seamstresses,	Teachers,	Teachers,
Stewards,	Engineers,	Painters,
Coachmen,	Port rs,	Sail Makers,
Carriers,	Miners,	Marble Cutters,
Farm Hands,	Laborers,	Masons,
Day Laborers,	Gas Fitters,	Bricklayers,
Gardeners,	Clerks,	Plasterers,
Florists,	Solemen,	Millers,
Laundresses,	Bakers,	Brewers,
Teamsters,	Confectioners,	Jewelers,
Lumbermen,	Blacksmiths,	Engravers,
Machinists,	Shy Smiths,	Tailors,
Sawyers,	Locksmiths,	Brick Makers,
Coppersmiths,	Hostlers,	Moulders,
Gunsmiths,	Butchers,	4 carpenters,
Metal Turners,	Dairy-men,	Boot Makers,
Wood Turners,	&c., &c.	

CHINESE COOKS AND LABORERS SUPPLIED.

ALSO, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE,

A HOUSE BROKERAGE AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Attend to Renting Houses, Leasing Land, &c.

Bills Collected, Loans Negotiated,

GOODS BOUGHT ON COMMISSION, &c.

COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

N. E. CORNER KEARNY AND CLAY STREETS,

In the Museum Building,

San Francisco.

מצות

MAZOTH

מצות

The undersigned begs to inform his co-religionists, that he is baking מצות for the ensuing פסח of a far superior quality to any ever made in this city. He also prepares the finest kind of Matzoth Meal (pulverised Matzoth;) keeps on hand Potato Flour, Macaroni, Sponge Cake, and Cacaoate, especially made by himself in strict compliance with the ceremonial prescriptions to be used for פסח.

To be had at the lowest rates.
Orders from the country are requested to be forwarded at an early day.

A. ENGLANDER,

369 Second St. betw. Mission and Minna. St

מצות

The undersigned brings to the notice of the Israelites of this State and Oregon that he bake MATZOTH of the best quality and with the strictest attention to din.

Any orders from the Country will be punctually attended to, and those for the city forwarded free of extra charge to any part of the city.

Address: ELIAS WOOLF
303 Powell Street between Pacific and Jackson, one door from John Street.

Please, send your orders at an early date.

MINISTER FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Congregation Emanu-El of San Francisco, Cal. wishes to engage at the earliest possible date

A Minister and School-Superintendent, and is now ready to receive applications Amount of Salary Three thousand dollars PER ANNUM, WITH THE USUAL PERQUISITES.

Term of first engagement: NOT LESS THAN THREE NOR MORE THAN FIVE YEARS.

Applicants in all cases will please to send in their Credentials, as well as all such references that may not only be necessary but also tend to facilitate preliminary negotiations.

Henry Seligman

B. Hagan

A. Fandler

A. Wasserman

B. Hamburger

A. Halphen

H. Greenebaum

President

Recd. Secy.

Committee on Ministry

SAN FRANCISCO NOV. 14. 1858

dec17tr

CAMPENE AND OIL!

—Manufactured by—

A. C. DIETZ & CO,

Office and Store—132 Washington Street,
between Montgomery and Sansome opposite the market

We offer at the lowest market rates:

Camphene

We can warrant our Camphene, to be superior to any other manufactured in this state, burning free of all smoke and giving a pure white flame, leaving no colour or crust on the wick after burning. We can produce positive proof, that one gallon of our Camphene will give as much light, as one gallon and a quart of any other. And a great advantage to country merchants and dealers, that it will keep good for six months, and burn as clear and free as the first day it was manufactured.

We have constantly on hand: Oil of all descriptions as
SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
POLAR OIL,
CHINA OIL,
NEATS FOOT OIL,
MACHINE OIL,
LINED OIL &c. &c.
TURPENTINE,
BURNING FLUID AND
95 PERCENT ALCOHOL.

Also a large assortment of Lamps, of all descriptions.

dec. 17.

ספר תורה

Any society or individual who is desirous of purchasing a SEPTHER THORAH, may apply at the office of "The Gleaner," No. 133 Clay Street, (up stairs,) San Francisco.

SACRAMENTO.

JOSEPH LORVEA,

Importer and Jobber in

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.,

Chandeliers, Plated & Britannia Ware,

Looking-Glasses, &c., &c.,

No. 146 J. street, between 5th and 6th streets,

SACRAMENTO.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the City free charge.
ap3.2m

מצות

Matzoth!

מצות

Matzoth!

We beg leave to announce to the Hebrew Communities in California and Oregon that the contract for baking the MATZOTH for next Passover (Pesach) has been awarded us. Having baked the best kind of Matzoth last year, we shall certainly give entire satisfaction this time.

All orders to be left at the Oriental Bakery, Vallejo St. between Stockton and Powell St.; Bachmans Hotel, Battery St., or at the St. Nicholas Hotel Sansome Street.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be most promptly attended, and those in the City sent to any part free of charge.
Jan27
E. ADLER.